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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Preservation of American Antiquities — Progress during 1906.¹ —

The year 1906 witnessed the successful consummation of many years of effort on the part of this and of many other scientific bodies looking toward the protection of American antiquities by law. A bill was enacted by the 59th Congress creating the Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, for the purpose of preserving the remarkable cliff-dwelling remains of that region. This bill had been pending for several years and much difficulty had been encountered in securing its passage owing to the fact that many of the most important of the ruins were situated on the Southern Ute Indian reservation. The measure as passed arrives at a happy solution of the difficulty by creating the national park as provided for and including within the jurisdiction of its officers for administrative purposes all ruins within five miles of its boundaries. This secures what had been so much desired by all, namely, the inclusion of *all* the great Mesa Verde and Mancos Cañon ruins within the National Park.

The 59th Congress also passed the general archeological measure which was warmly supported by this body, known as the Lacey Act, providing for the custodianship by the government of all archeological remains situated on lands owned or controlled by the United States. This act makes it mandatory upon the various executive departments of Government to protect from vandalism and unauthorized excavation all ruins within their respective jurisdictions. It also provides for the creation of national monuments by act of the President of the United States.

The operation of this law has been prompt and effective beyond the most sanguine hopes of its supporters. All ruins on forest reserves, Indian reservations, public lands, military reservations, etc., have been placed under Government protection and the system of policing is being rapidly made effective. Almost no vandalism is now going on in the American ruins. Under the authority of this act, the President has designated as national monuments the following: El Morro or Inscription Rock in New Mexico, Montezuma Castle in Arizona, the Petrified Forest

¹ Abstract of a paper read before the American Anthropological Association at its annual meeting in New York, December, 1906.

in Arizona, and Devil's Tower in Wyoming. Steps are being taken to secure at an early date a like action with reference to the famous ruins of Chaco Cañon, New Mexico.

It is understood that a committee consisting of officials from the three departments—Interior, Agriculture, and War—is preparing uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the Lacey Act, which will be announced in the near future.

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

Philippine Researches. — In the report of his investigations for the year ending September 1, 1904, Dr Merton L. Miller, then acting chief of the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands in the absence of Dr Jenks, makes the following interesting observations on some of the native tribes which he had visited :

“ The Mamanua are Negritos, live in small rancherias, three, four, or five houses in a place, and find their food by hunting wild fruits in the mountains, spearing wild hogs, catching fish and snakes, and raising a few camotes. They wear few clothes, and live in rude shelters, which they abandon often and move to some other place where it may be easier to find food and to hide from strangers. They weave a little coarse cloth, make bows and arrows, and also a two-stringed guitar. The guitar is very likely an idea which they borrowed from the Manobo, with whom they are in contact on the south, and from whom they get by trade the long-handled, iron-pointed spears which they use in killing wild hogs. They are a timid little people, and will run away on the approach of a white man if there is enough time to escape. There are some hundreds, possibly a few thousand of them, in Surigao. It seems likely that a few years ago they were more numerous than at present. I saw a number of rancherias occupied by some 12 or 15 people, where I was told there lived formerly 40 or 50.

“ Cholera is, in part, at least, responsible for this decrease. It is entirely possible to visit the Mamanua if one has time to do the necessary hunting for their rancherias, and has a guide in whom they have confidence and who can prevent them from running away at the approach of strangers. So far as my observation goes, the Mamanua do not live in Surigao farther south than the town of Tubay, at the mouth of the Tubay river. It is possible, however, that there are other settlements of them in the mountains farther south, between the Agusan basin and the Pacific.

“ The Manobo and the Mandaya live in the basin of the Agusan, in

the mountains which form the divide on either side of the basin, and on the outer slopes of the two divides. By far the larger part of the region which was, until recently, included in the province of Surigao, is occupied by these two tribes, in so far as it is occupied at all. They are much alike in culture and general appearance. Some of the Mandaya appear to be of a lighter color than many of the people of the Philippines. Probably fewer than half of them have been Christianized and induced to live in towns. The remainder still live in rancherias or in isolated houses in parts of the mountains which are not easy of access. There is a good deal of intercourse between the pagan and the Christian sections of the two tribes, but they are not always on friendly terms. A man rarely, if ever, leaves town without carrying a long-handled spear and a bolo. While passing along the trails they are constantly on the lookout for enemies, and on sighting a stranger immediately assume an attitude of defense or disappear at once into the bushes.

“Many of the houses occupied by these people are built high up from the ground, giving the appearance of houses set on stilts. The highest which I saw was between 20 and 25 feet above ground, and built on a clump of bamboo. The bamboos had been cut off at the proper height and the floor built on them. The most common means of access to their houses is a single notched log. Up and down these logs the people, even the children, pass easily and quickly. It is not so easy for one who wears shoes, as the log is not a large one, and therefore the notches are not deep. As the danger of attack from the pagan people becomes less, the practice of building these high houses is passing away. In the time between two visits, two months apart, which I made to this region, a number of the most notable high houses of the town had been abandoned and newer ones built nearer the ground.

“Again, in November, I went to Surigao, ascended the Agusan river, and from Compostela went to the gulf of Davao, passing through an almost unoccupied country over a trail but little used, and arriving at the mouth of the river Hijo in five days. This time I had with me 4 constabulary from Surigao. The few people whom I saw and the three settlements which I passed through had evidently seen very few white people. One settlement with about 40 people was built on a high point, from which it was possible to see the trail in both directions. This little place, known as Amang, was situated near the top of the divide between the Agusan and the Hijo rivers. As soon as I with my small party came in sight there was great excitement among the people on the hill, and in a few minutes the entire place was abandoned, excepting by two men,

one of whom I kept as a guide for the next day. I did my best, by calling to them across the creek and assuring them of our kindly intentions, to induce them to return, but failed. By the time morning came nothing was to be seen or heard of them. One day later, after I had reached the Hijo river, all my carriers but one escaped. Then the constabulary, with the help of the one man who had not run away, built a bamboo raft, and on this we reached the mouth of the river. This region is practically uninhabited, but I saw a few fishermen along the river, and one settlement, apparently abandoned. A few hours before reaching the mouth of the river I came to a number of houses occupied by Moros. From the mouth of the river it is possible to reach the town of Davao in a native boat in a day or less, unless the winds and the currents are contrary."

Dr Emil Schmidt, distinguished for his work in physical anthropology, East Indian ethnology, and American archeology, was born in the village of Obereichstadt, Thuringia, Germany, in 1837, and died in Jena, after a lingering illness, October 22, 1906.

After having studied medicine at Jena in his earlier years, Dr Schmidt first took up his residence at Essen, where for a long time he was house physician to Krupp, the noted gun founder. The problems of prehistoric America appealed to him, and in 1872 he published his first paper on the subject. In 1877 he visited the United States, studying museum collections and making personal acquaintance with workers in the same field. The interest thus aroused never left him, and resulted in the publication of a series of scholarly works on American prehistorics, the most important of which is probably his *Vorgeschichte Nordamerikas*, in 1894.

In the meantime he was giving equally close and successful attention to physical anthropology, more particularly craniology, in which difficult study he soon acquired a reputation for exact statement and conservative judgment. His cranial collection, now a part of the Leipzig deposit, was regarded as one of the finest in Germany. Among his numerous contributions to this science, probably the most important are his studies on the ancient skulls of Pompeii (1882) and on ancient and modern Egyptian skulls (1888), both based upon personal exploration in Italy and Egypt. In the latter study he proved the essential continuity of the ancient Egyptian type to the present day, in spite of conquests and invasions. These and others of his longer papers appeared in the *Archiv für Anthropologie*, while his shorter studies were published chiefly in *Globus*.

Having determined to devote the rest of his life to scientific research,

he had definitely abandoned medicine in 1883 and removed to Leipzig, in order to utilize the university opportunities there afforded. In coöperation with Andree, Ploss, Obst, and other world-known scholars, he founded the Leipzig Anthropological Society, of which he was at different times secretary and president. As privat-docent, and later as special professor of anthropology in the university, he did much to win for the study of man a proper recognition among the sciences. In 1889 he made an ethnologic exploration of southern India, giving particular attention to the primitive aboriginal tribes, the results of which were published under the title of *Reise in Süd-Indien* in 1894 and *Ceylon* in 1897. Soon afterward he was attacked by the illness—a combined heart trouble and sclerosis—which compelled his retirement from the university in 1900 and finally terminated his life. As a physician he took careful note of the progress of the disease and awaited the approach of the inevitable end with calm courage.

As a man Dr Schmidt was most lovable, an authority no less on science than on art, music, and orchard culture, patriotically devoted to Germany, and keeping always a warm thought for his native hills. An appreciative notice by his friend, Dr Richard Andree, appears in *Globus* of November 29, 1906.

JAMES MOONEY.

Jeremiah Curtin, the well known ethnologist and translator, died at Bristol, Vermont, December 14, 1906. Born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 6, 1838, Curtin early acquired a rudimentary knowledge of German, Norwegian, and Polish, by talking with the immigrant settlers of the neighborhood. After a course at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, he prepared himself to enter Phillips Exeter Academy, made extraordinary progress, and soon entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1863. When Admiral Lissofsky's fleet visited this country in 1864, Curtin became acquainted with the officers and accompanied the expedition on its return to Russia. It is said that in St Petersburg he obtained employment as a translator of polyglot dispatches, but soon received an appointment to the office of secretary of the United States legation, which position he held until 1870, meanwhile, in 1865-66, serving as acting consul-general. Later, until 1877, he traveled in eastern Europe and in Asia, apparently in the service of the Russian government; but at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war he left the Russian dominions, and after a year in England, returned to America. In 1883 he entered the service of the Bureau of American Ethnology, conducting studies of the language and mythology of the Iroquois, Modoc,

Yuchi, Potawatomi, Sauk, and Shawnee, and later among various tribes of northern California and of Oregon. He severed his connection with the Bureau named before completing any of this material for publication, and later devoted his attention chiefly to the translation of the novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz and Michael Zagoskin, respectively from the Polish and the Russian. In 1900 he made an ethnologic study of the Western Mongols of central Asia. Mr Curtin is reputed to have had some knowledge of as many as seventy languages and dialects. He had a working command of every principal European language. Among his ethnologic works are: *Myths and Folk-lore of Ireland*; *Myths and Folk-tales of the Russians*, *Western Slavs and Magyars*; *Hero Tales of Ireland*; *Fairy Tales of Ireland*; *Creation Myths of Primitive America*; *The Mongols*; *Religion and Ideas of the Mongols*.

Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago has returned from the Congo Free State, Central Africa, where he has spent somewhat more than a year in investigation of the native tribes. He spent five months among the peoples of the upper Kasai, making his headquarters near the Bakuba town, Ndombe. In this town four different populations are represented and four languages are spoken. Four different sets of customs are carried on in purity. The Bakuba, Baluba, Bakete, and Batua were here particularly studied. Measurements of a considerable number of individuals were made, and a fairly extensive Batua vocabulary gathered. Observations were conducted on the Bampende, Bachoko, and Baschilele. The Kasai area presents a higher development artistically than any other portion of the Congo basin, and a large collection representing the native industries was secured. Six months were then devoted to the tribes of the upper Congo from Leopoldville to Stanley Falls. Points were selected for stopping off, from which two or more tribes might easily be visited, and about a fortnight was spent at each stopping place. A final month of study was given to the Bakongo in the district of the Cataracts. The results of the expedition in a literary way will comprise: (1) *A Bibliography of Congo Languages*, (2) *An African Miscellany* (in which special studies on various topics will be presented), and (3) *A Manual of the Native Peoples of the Congo Free State*. There will also be published for museum wall-display a series of life-size portraits representing various forms of hair-dressing, skull deformation, and scarring practised by the natives. More than 700 negatives representing types of native life were made during the expedition; measurements were taken on more than 900 individuals; the entire collection of objects brought back numbers upward of 3500.

Dr Seidenadel's Philippine Researches. — On January 26, 1907, Dr Charles Wilhelm Seidenadel of Chicago presented to the Philological Society of the University of Chicago selected chapters of his manuscript *First Grammar of The Bontoc Igorot*. The author, who is a trained philologist and a thorough musician, associated last summer for several months with the members of a group of the Igorot tribe, about thirty in number, brought to Chicago at the close of the Saint Louis Exposition and exhibited at River View Park. Continuous intercourse with these people, often lasting ten hours each day, enabled Dr Seidenadel not only to understand their language, but also to converse with them freely in it upon a basis of mutual intelligibility. He was successful in transcribing between three and four thousand complete sentences, which he first repeatedly tested in actual use and then subjected to critical examination and classification for the purpose of the Grammar.

The linguistic and ethnological importance of a study like that here mentioned is clear in the light of our close national relations with the Philippine islands and of the almost utter lack of trustworthy philological work in the languages of the archipelago. Dr Seidenadel's remarkable initial success, his singular natural gift and special training for making accurate phonetic transcriptions of the spoken word, and his personal friendly relations with a considerable group of the natives prominent in the Igorot tribe, are, it seems to the members of the Philological Society, strong reasons for expecting from Dr Seidenadel's further research in this direction results of very great importance for the linguistic and ethnological history of the islands.

Dr Seidenadel hopes to secure from some source the means needed for residence in the Philippines to complete his studies of the Bontoc Igorot and to extend his attention to other allied dialects.

STARR WILLARD CUTTING,

Secretary of the Philological Society, University of Chicago.

Study of National Eugenics. — The London *Times* announces that Mr Francis Galton, F.R.S., has given a further sum of £1,000, which has enabled London University to revise and extend the scheme for the study of national eugenics founded under his previous benefaction, and will provide for the carrying on of the work of the eugenics laboratory for the next three years. Mr David Heron, M.A., has been appointed Galton research fellow in national eugenics, in succession to Mr Edgar Schuster, M.A., resigned; Miss E. M. Elderton has been appointed Galton research scholar, and Miss Amy Barrington (mathematical tripos, Cambridge) computer. The work in this subject will be carried on un

der the supervision of Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., in consultation with Mr Francis Galton. It is the intention of the founder that the laboratory shall act (1) as a storehouse for statistical material bearing on the mental and physical conditions in man and the relation of these conditions to inheritance and environment, (2) as a center for the publication or other form of distribution of information concerning national eugenics. Provision is made in association with the biometric laboratory at University College for training in statistical method and for assisting research workers in special eugenic problems. Short courses of instruction will be provided for those engaged in social, anthropometric, or medical work and desirous of applying modern methods of analysis to the reduction of their observations. The laboratory, which is in connection with University College, is temporarily established at 88 Gower st., W.C., London.

Olchagras. — An interesting illustration of the confusion of similars is exhibited by the history of this word. It occurs in Baudry des Lozières' *Voyage à la Louisiane*, in a footnote, on page 33, to a passage in which he had referred to the Puants, the lowest class of people in Natchez society. He says: "*Olchagras* in the tongue of the savages signifies *puant* in French." Although this statement is made by no other author, it has been supposed that Lozières derived it from some source not accessible to later writers, and it has been referred to frequently as a Natchez term. Its correctness seemed the more likely inasmuch as the last syllable, *gras*, agrees closely with the name of a small subject tribe, the *Grigras*, *Gris*, or *Gras*, known to have lived among the Natchez, and the people of which were ranked among the *Puants*. On page 243 of Lozières' work, however, the name occurs again in a long list of Indian tribes, and a footnote referring to it says: "They are established along the *baie des Puants*." This explains the origin of the word at once. The "*baie des Puants*" is Green bay, Wisconsin, the early home of the Winnebago, whose native name, *Hochangara*, has evidently been corrupted by Lozières into *olchagras*. He was led into an absurd error by the fact that the lowest classes among the Natchez and other southern tribes bore the same name in French as that given to Green bay, though for a totally different reason. The case is rendered stronger by the fact that we already have a word in Natchez, *michemichegiipi*, which means precisely the same thing that *olchagras* was supposed to signify. J. R. SWANTON.

Missouri Historical Society. — At the annual meeting of the Missouri Historical Society held January 25th, Mr William K. Bixby was

elected president to succeed Dr Cyrus A. Peterson who had served for two years. Dr Peterson is a founder of the American Anthropological Association, and Mr Bixby was recently elected a life member. The Society has filed papers with the recorder of deeds in St Louis granting a deed of trust to the State of Missouri on property of the Society, consisting of a collection of articles of historical and archeological value and interest. In the future the board of advisers of the Society will act as trustees of the property. A site for a new building in Forest Park has been granted the Society by the municipal government of St Louis, and a bill asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in the erection of the building is now before the state legislature. The Society has contracted to sell the site of its present building for \$75,000. Marked progress has been made during Dr Peterson's incumbency; the Society has increased its membership and its working funds, and has established an excellent quarterly magazine.

The British Academy has received the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of establishing a memorial to the late Mr Leopold Schweich of Paris. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the endowment is to be called "The Leopold Schweich Fund," and is to be devoted to the furtherance of research in the archeology, art, history, languages, and literature of ancient civilization, with reference to Biblical study. There are to be annually not fewer than three public lectures — "The Leopold Schweich Lectures" — to be delivered in London, and as the ordinary rule in the English language, dealing with some subject or subjects coming within the scope of these studies. The residue of the income of the fund, with all sums which may hereafter be added thereto by gift, bequest, or otherwise, is to be applied for the purposes of excavation, and for the publication of the results of original research in connection with one or more of the subjects named. — *Nature*.

Death of Dr Gatschet. — As these pages are passing through the press, word comes of the death, at his home in Washington, on March 16, of Dr Albert Samuel Gatschet, in his seventy-fifth year. Born in Saint Beatenberg, canton of Bern, Switzerland, October 3, 1832, Dr Gatschet pursued his studies at Neuchâtel and Bern, and later entered the University of Berlin. He came to the United States in 1868, settling first in New York City. His philological studies attracting the attention of Major Powell, he was appointed ethnologist in the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region in 1877, and on the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology in 1879, he accepted a similar

position on its staff, which he held until ill health compelled his retirement in 1904. Since that time Dr Gatschet had been an almost helpless invalid. An extended notice of his life and work will appear in the next issue of this journal.

Dr Erich von Hornbostel of Berlin, who has recently spent some time making musical and psychological studies among the Pawnee of Oklahoma and at the Hampton Indian School, in connection with the researches of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, contributes to a late publication of the Psychological Institute of the University of Berlin, a valuable paper on the characteristics of Tunisian melodies as taken upon phonographic records, in part by Dr P. Träger in Tunis in 1903 and in part by Dr von Hornbostel himself from a traveling troupe in Berlin in 1904. The melodies noted are chiefly Arab, but with a slight trace of the Sudanese element. The scientific analysis is very close, and the introductory paragraph states that it is the first contribution from African soil to the science of comparative music. The author has also now in preparation an extended study of the music of the South Sea islanders. JAMES MOONEY.

VISITORS to the old Swedish cathedral and university town of Lund will find no little interest in the comparatively recent collections at the Ethnographical Museum illustrating many phases of rural life. Old peasant houses have been taken down, brought from considerable distances, and set up at Lund, among the buildings being an old church and an inn. Models of interiors of houses with costumed figures of inmates give an excellent idea of rustic conditions, reminding one, though on a smaller scale, of the Cecho-Slavonic museum in the Kinsky park at Prague. No catalogue of the collections has yet been issued.—*Nature*.

MR WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL, of Cambridge, Mass., known for his researches in folk-lore, especially in connection with the Arthurian tales, secretary of the American Folk-Lore Society, member of the American Anthropological Association, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, died at his summer home in Wayland, Massachusetts, on January 21, at the age of sixty-eight years. An appreciation of Mr Newell's life and work will appear in the next number of this journal.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the *Journal Officiel* is about to publish statistics of the marriages, births, and deaths that took place in France in 1905. The figures show that, while marriages increased as compared with 1904, births fell off, the rate being the lowest on record. In forty-four departments (as compared with thirty-six in the previous year) the deaths were

actually in excess of the births, and in certain provinces the difference was enormous, the record being three deaths as against two births. An increase in the death rate helps to make the situation more serious.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY henceforth will publish all articles relating to the various phases of its anthropological researches, not otherwise provided for, in a new series of publications bearing the title *Anthropological Papers*. The first number of the new series is devoted to an article by Mr Charles W. Mead on "Technique of some South American Feather-work," and part 2 consists of Dr Clark Wissler's "Some Protective Designs of the Dakota." Both papers are of extreme interest.

MR WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR, Curator of Fine Arts of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Milan, in recognition of the contributions to medieval architectural research in Italy which have been made by the Brooklyn Museum. At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, Mr Goodyear was made a corresponding member.

PEABODY MUSEUM of Yale University has received the archeological collection of Ingham Institute, which came into the possession of the University by the bequest of William Lampson. The Museum also has received as a gift from Professor Charles Schuchert a collection of antiquities gathered by him during a recent trip through Mexico.

DR V. GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, we learn from *Il Giornale d' Italia* for November 30, 1906, has been appointed to the newly created chair of anthropology in the scientific faculty of the University of Pavia. He leaves Rome, where he has been docent and assistant in the Anthropological Laboratory.

IN THE spring course of lectures on science and travel arranged by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, those of anthropological interest are, "The Blackfoot Indians," by Dr Clark Wissler, on March 23, and "The Monuments of a Prehistoric Race," by Mr Frederick Mosen, on April 6.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY of the University of Pennsylvania has received a gift of \$40,000 from Mr Eckley Brinton Cox, Jr. The new curator of the department of Egyptology, Dr D. Randall MacIver, is now in Egypt, where he has already begun excavations for the museum.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR of Chicago University, Professor Karl von den Steinen of the Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin, and Professor S. Tsuboi of the Imperial University, Tokyo, have been elected honorary fellows of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE CALIFORNIA BRANCH of the American Folk-lore Society held a public meeting in San Francisco, February 7, at which Dr David P. Barrows, Director of the Bureau of Education of the Philippines, delivered a lecture on Mohammedanism in the Philippine Islands.

DR ORONHYATEKHA, otherwise known as Peter Martin, the noted Canadian Mohawk Indian, for many years head of the Independent Order of Foresters, died at Augusta, Georgia, March 4, 1906, aged 66 years. He held a medical degree, was prominent in temperance work, etc.

DR ALFRED M. TOZZER delivered one of the series of five free illustrated lectures at the University Museum, Harvard University, on Sunday, February 17. Dr Tozzer's subject was "The Ruins and the Ancient People of Yucatan, Mexico."

AT A MEETING of the American Ethnological Society at the American Museum of Natural History, on March 4, a public lecture was given by Dr George A. Dorsey of Chicago on "The Human Sacrifice Ceremony of the Pawnee."

THE DEATH is announced of Mr Frederick Stearns, a business man of Detroit, who gathered archeological collections which he presented to the University of Michigan, the Detroit Museum of Art, and other institutions.

MR WALTER MCCLINTOCK, on February 15th, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Life and Legends of the Blackfeet Indians" in the Sheffield lecture course of Yale University for 1907.

MR A. B. STOUT, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is working out plans for the preservation of the "man mound" described in his bulletin on the Archeology of Eastern Sauk County.

DR ROBERT MACDOUGALL has been elected vice president for the section of anthropology and psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences for the year 1907.

THE ZOOLOGICAL and ethnical collections made recently in East Africa by Mr Richard Tjäder have been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History.

THE MEETING of the International Congress of Anthropology, August 4-8 next, will be held at Strassburg instead of at Cologne as previously announced.

PROFESSOR OTTO BENNDORF, director of the Archeological Institute of the University of Vienna, died recently at the age of sixty-eight years.